Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864. NUMBER 279.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Matters in Congress Yesterday.

BOTH HOUSES AT WORK WITH A WILL.

The Draft And Its Present Prospect.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT BALTIMORE--HIS VIEW OF THE WAR.

FROM SPRINGFIELD---THE COLES COUNTY COPPERHEADS RELEASED.

From Indianapolis--Indiana Military Matters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and Congressional.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1864.

WEATHER MATTERS.

Received and protested rains Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, have still further delayed the army movements.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Representations have been made by leading business men in Boston and New York, to Members of Congress, to the effect that the imposition of tax on whisky on hand, would throw the general business of the country into confusion, by the creation of speculation that all other articles in the tax bill would be subjected to the same treatment.

The Committee on Ways and Means have resolved to apply the principle of taxing articles on hand to the whole schedule, if the House vote to tax whisky on hand.

There is no authority either for the statement that the draft has been again postponed, or the announcement that it will be immediately commenced. It will be commenced as soon as the Provost Marshal General has settled the accounts with the several States so as to be able to fix the number to be drafted in each, to credits under the call for all enlistments up to the 15th inst., and some time yet must elapse before returns are all received here. It is not impossible that the draft will not take place before the end of the present month.

Representative Fenton's amendment to the National Bank bill, allowing States to tax the stocks of such banks for State and local purposes, but not higher than other moneted corporations, was adopted with the concurrence of the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill will probably pass the House to-day in the shape it came from Senate. It does not contain Railroad Land Grant Bill, of which an abstract was given in this correspondence on Wednesday, passed the House on that day.

Capt. R. B. Hatch, of Springfield, Ill., has been appointed Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster 15th army corps.

The Senate passed the bill making gold speculation a penal offence, substantially as it came from Secretary Chase. All motions to amend in important respects were voted down by almost three to two. The House passed the bill by the House is not considered certain without amendment. Efforts will be made to pass it to-day.

Before taking decided action on Saturday, relative to the disaster at Fort Pillow, an investigation it was moved in the House, by Wilson of Iowa, and in the Senate, by Howard of Michigan, and a strong disposition was manifested, first, to send the Committee on the Conduct of the War there at once, but the difficulty of keeping a quorum present for the examination was urged, and the Committee was finally authorized to send for persons and papers.

Secretary Stanton has already ordered an investigation by officers of the army.

In the Senate, Mr. Grimes said if the reports proved true it would change the character of this war. Mr. Trumbull hoped it would open the eyes of some moderate Republicans who inclined to make the rebellion respectable. Mr. Sherman said the rebel savages must be taught by retaliation that our black soldiers are as good as their white soldiers.

Major J. H. Eaton, late of Chicago, has been appointed Paymaster in the regular army. Major Eaton has been for the past year Assistant in the Paymaster-General's office.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The House to-day concurred in the Senate amendment to the House resolution, that when the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack on Fort Pillow, and other fort points, they shall be sufficiently reinforced, and report the facts as soon as possible.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair, for the consideration of the Internal Tax bill.

Stevens' resolution to increase the duties on tobacco was adopted. Mr. Stevens moved to strike out portions from taking advantage of the time before the new tariff bill is completed to import a large amount of goods, upon which only the present duty is to be paid, and the Government receive nothing additional in the present duty.

In the Senate this morning, the Pacific Railroad Committee authorized the chairman to report favorably Trumbull's amendment to the Pacific Railroad act of 1862.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The *Herald's* Alexandria (Va.,) and Washington dispatches state that Gen. Grant will supersede Gen. McClellan in command in the Army of the Potomac.

Secretary Chase arrived in Washington on Monday night.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, of the Conduct of the War Committee, have left for Cairo to take evidence in relation to the massacre at Fort Pillow.

The Petersburg (Va.,) *Express* of the 18th has a dispatch from Mobile, April 16th, evidently a Spanish, (but the Unionist) press rigidly muzzled, silvers over with great fear. It pretends to quote a report from the Union Surgeon General of the Army of the Potomac, exhibiting a defeat.

The New York Times' Washington special says: It is reported that Gen. Gillmore is ordered from Charleston and ordered on service elsewhere. It is not unlikely something like this obtains. Gillmore's friends will be stonedish of Charleston affair before the summer has gone out. Gen. Hatch has been mentioned as the successor of Gen. Gillmore.

The Senate Military Committee has reported against the House bill giving $20 bounty in nine months' men.

Gen. Hitchcock has left for Memphis.

The World's Washington special says: The Radical Investigating Committee will report that Banks is done his order to have been a forgery.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: The President and Mrs. Lincoln visit Fortress Monroe to-morrow.

The report in the *Commercial* says:

Secretary Chase was on the floor of the House to-day listening to the arguments of Messrs. Morrill and Stevens, in favor of the tax bill, and subsequently listened to the speech of Thaddeus Stevens in favor of making it still more productive to the Treasury, with a corresponding increase in the tariff.

The Fessenden-Stanton Committee have nearly concluded their labors. The report of the Committee will doubtless exonerate the Department, while Senator Hale will probably make a minority report on the corruption in mailing contracts.

Representatives declare that they intend to get through all business before the 1st of June.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported at the Treasury to-day, amount to $3,000,000.

No further debate will take place on the internal tax bill, but amendments will be discussed in five minute orders.

The Secretary of the Interior has recommended to Congress the appointment of an Indian Agent for the Kiowa, Apaches, and Camanches Indians.

NEW YORK, April 19.—*The Post's* Washington special says Morrill's proposition to add $5 per cent to commercial duties until the tariff bill did not succeed, will probably be agreed to. The rates of taxation under the new bill will be largely increased, if Congress should hesitate in adjusting the taxation in such a manner as to afford immediate relief, it is said the President will send a special message on the subject.

The Internal Tax bill was last night agreed to pass the bill to a vote as soon as possible.

It is reported that Woodbury will move an amendment to tax the stock of wholesale dry goods. The *Commercial's* dispatch says that Senator McDougal will make another effort to-day to induce the Senate Finance Committee to report back some section on his Mexican interference resolution.

The Commercial's Washington letter has a rumor that Gen. Halleck has placed his resignation in the hands of the President, and will insist upon its acceptance.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Col. Mulligan has been appointed to the command of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Buck creek to the Ohio river. Col. Jacob H. Campbell, of Kansas, has command at Cumberland.

The weather is unpropitious for military movements.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the Supreme Court this morning, the case of Brownfield vs. Gray, and others vs. Brownfield, were decided by the Court. The Court affirmed the judgment in 1854, which was in favor of one set, and reversed it in another set, which was against the other. The result is to give all land to the one interest.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The inauguration exercises of the great Sanitary Fair of the Maryland Institute last night, were very imposing. Gen. Lincoln's appearance on the platform was greeted by tremendous applause.

After the Executive address of Gov. Bradford, the President was introduced by Mayor Chapman, and proceeded to make a brief address. He remarked that the object of the Fair was a worthy one, and he congratulated the fair three years. The world, he said, has long been in want of a correct definition of the word "fair." Whether it originated in the days of chivalry, when knights tilted for the smiles of fair ladies, or from the fairies of mythology, he could not say; but, whatever it was, it was a word of good import. Liberty inspired work for himself and to do as he pleased. With the growth of his labors with others, he would do as they pleased. He was pleased with other fairs and their objects. One of these was for the sick and wounded soldiers, and he was glad to see the people were generous to give any help to the cause. He thought every man should contribute to the Sanitary Fair, whether he lives in Maryland, but her people are entitled to the gratitude of every citizen of the United States.

The President then retired, amid loud cheers.

Gen. Schenck has been assigned to the command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore.

Gen. Kenly has been relieved from duty in command of Camp Parole.

The Maryland Legislature has passed a joint resolution tendering the thanks of the State to the officers and soldiers engaged in the late engagement at Charleston.

Gen. Schenck has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Baltimore, in which he says that the rebellion is now in its last throes, and that the people must be prepared to make a great sacrifice to crush it out. He says that the rebellion is now in its last throes, and that the people must be prepared to make a great sacrifice to crush it out. He says that the rebellion is now in its last throes, and that the people must be prepared to make a great sacrifice to crush it out.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Discharge of the Coles County Prisoners, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 18, 1864.

The report of a battle between the 8th Illinois cavalry, has created much excitement here.

Gen. Hurlbut arrived here this morning, to relieve the duties of the Executive during the absence of Gov. Yates.

The Governor appointed U. S. colored volunteers have started recruiting rendezvous in Missouri and on the Rivers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 19.—Colonel Prickett, of the Missouri Cavalry, has been ordered to Camp Butler, Charleston, Missouri, to muster out the Missouri troops now there, and bring them and their arms home. The Captain and Lieutenant will remain with the men.

Gen. Hurlbut has ordered the release of Capt. Rusing's and 4 guerrilla named Hall, Hall, Hall, and Hall, who were arrested for depredations near Long Point.

Gen. Hurlbut has ordered from Belleville to Springfield, the 2d Illinois cavalry, Col. Prickett commanding, and Col. Hall's regiment of Illinois volunteers, Col. Wm. P. Hall, 1st Cavalry, Butler yesterday, and will take a steamer for Cairo.

The release of the Charleston, Coles county, Copperhead authors of the late massacre, from military custody at Springfield yesterday, was not unexpected to Indiana. It is already foreshadowed by our news, which showed that these men are best to be dealt with under the laws of the State, which are certainly competent to hang every one of them. But the formality of administering justice to the rebels of Indiana, in the absence of the Governor, and the addition of their release, might latter have been dispensed with. The moral, if not military effect, would have been fully equal had these fellows been each required to eat a card of gingerbread in the presence of Col. Gilmore, and all the other devils they harveyized, taken with half as much facility. Whoever was responsible for the farce enacted in this hot cell taking he's a right to mount a long cur over each of his shoulder straps. Let the leaves be turned over to the civil authorities of Coles county, if they can find a jury capable of turning these into loyal men by an infusion of slightest. Faugh!

From Louisiana we have by mail, intelligence of a disaster to the advance of our army near Shreveport. The telegraph is already published elsewhere, and shows the whole unimportant story. A blunder of Gen. Stone precipitated a severe repulse upon the 19th army corps led by the noble Gen. Theodore E. S. Ransom of this State. We have seen a letter from his medical officer to a friend in this city. Gen. Ransom is not stunned in the knee joint by a Minie ball, his fourth severe wound in the service of his country. The 3d and 4th divisions of the 19th army corps were, it would appear, very badly cut up. A clear view of the cause and manner of the repulse is not obtainable. The telegraph is under rigid censorship and close. A day or two will, however, bring us all details of the affair.

When Maj. Gen. Charles P. Stone was taken out of confinement at Fort Lafayette, which fiend upon Potomac fruit brought him, and sent, unlimited to the Department of the Gulf, we heard the result. We blotted our fears in such regard. As though transplanting would make a dale a gooseberry bush. As though a single atom of wisdom in the head of a General of no mean ability, as Stone was good enough for Louisiana. Banks, the author of Bells Bluff, has given us our version of the same, with the addition to the role of the lamented Baker. Stupidity of art not to lose Ransom, out fogy of whose command Gen. Stone was the whole body and soul. For it was to send a man of such antecedents to lead troops? We say it without hesitation, adducing, as corroborative to the contrary, the very best of the military men in the west, and in the Gulf, that he missed for his services in

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

OUR HOME CONTEMPORARIES.

The local papers of Illinois are discussing earnestly the merits of their favorite candidates for Governor at the next election. Thus far each has presented the claims of its own candidate without disparaging others, and the contest has been conducted with fairness and good will. It is to be hoped that a spirit of equal courtesy will continue, so that no bitterness may be engendered, and that when the Union party come to the polls in November, every vestige of the Copperhead faction in Illinois will be buried out of sight forever.

Thus far, and till after the nomination, we have deemed it our duty not to take sides for or against either of the able and patriotic gentlemen whose friends are urging their claims before the people. Having no candidate to present from our own district, and all the distinguished gentlemen who are named in different parts of the State for Governor being our warm personal and political friends, and for whom we desire the highest honors, the TRIBUNE will strictly maintain its metropolitan character, and cordially and earnestly support the man whom the Springfield Convention shall select to lead the hosts of freedom at the ballot-box. We may, however, state certain parties that the four eminent, patriotic men now most prominently named to succeed our present excellent Governor, are Adjutant General A. C. Fuller, of Belvidere; Major General R. J. Oglesby, of Decatur; Major General John M. Palmer, of Carlinville; and Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, of Lawrence. General John A. Logan was at one time brought forward by the loyal Union men in all parts of the State, but we learn he has peremptorily declined, the use of his name in this connection, preferring to remain in the field till the rebellion is thoroughly destroyed, and the old flag floats in triumph over where between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. He is still a young man, and Illinois will have ample time to reward him for his distinguished services for the liberty and the union of his country.

The friends of Gen. Fuller justly claim that to his tact and indomitable energy is largely due the proud distinction that Illinois has led all her sister States in furnishing troops for the war. It is conceded that she has furnished more than twelve thousand men over all calls, and her soldiers have consecrated with their best blood every battle field of the West and many of those upon the seaboard. In the organizing, equipping and movement of troops Gen. Fuller has rendered the most essential service. His high position at the bar for many years and his commendable abilities as Circuit Judge, to which office he was unanimously elected, and which he held at the time of his appointment as Adjutant General, show the estimation in which he was held when he assumed the onerous, thankless and responsible duties which for nearly three years past, he has so ably and faithfully discharged. In his behalf it is also claimed with great justice, that the center of the State has held all the leading officers, while the north has done the voting. Now that the north presents a candidate who has earned and is eminently worthy of the first honor, the whole State should cordially acquiesce and give him the unanimous Union vote, and of course triumphantly elect him. Gen. Fuller is without a man of large experience in political and business matters, of unimpeachable character and fine abilities, and if elected Governor will do high honor to the high position to which he is called by his fellow-citizens.

Major Gen. J. J. Oglesby has for many years occupied a leading position in the State of Illinois. When the war broke out he held a seat in the State Senate; but was among the very first to raise a regiment and take the field against the traitors. Though born in Kentucky, he did not inherit a particle of that kind of Kentucky loyalty which by playing into the hands of traitors has at times threatened the very existence of the Union. A generous, noble-hearted, fearless gentleman, Gen. Oglesby at once commanded the respect and the esteem of all who knew him. His bitterest enemies, politically—for he has no others—honor his patriotism, his sterling integrity, his ripe judgment and his commanding abilities to lead the armies of the Union in the field, or his patriotic fellow-citizens at the ballot-box. His gallantry, prowess and skill, bravery and generalship at Forts Henry and Donelson; at Shiloh, Corinth, and other battle fields, till a rebel bullet, which he will carry with him to the grave, laid him aside from active duty in the field, at Iuka, a true friend and a brave patriot, he deserves the highest honors his fellow-citizens have to bestow upon him.

Major General John M. Palmer, also a native Kentuckian, was among the very first to step forward in the defense of the Union, putting forth all the means at the command of the Government. A man of iron frame and iron will, and patriotism of the highest order, inspiring and energizing the most commanding abilities, his death upon a dozen battle fields in the Cumberland and the Mississippi campaigns have selected the highest honor upon the State of Illinois. With the means at his command whatever human energy and skill could do he has always done to conquer peace over this most senseless and wicked rebellion. His distinguished career in the field is but the counterpart of the high respect he had secured in private life before the breaking out of the war. At the bar, upon the bench, and in the Senate chamber he had won the highest civic honors, and his public services were worthy even a still more complement to the early career of one of Illinois' purest patriots and noblest heroes. His arms and deeds will fill one of the brightest pages in the history of the Republic. Though now commanding a corps in the army of the Cumberland, it is but natural that his friends urge him to come home, and with his strong, steady, patriotic hand, to direct the affairs of the banner State of the Union. His merits and his high abilities justly entitle him to the highest gifts his fellow-citizens can bestow.

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, is well known to all parts of the State as one of our most reliable, thoroughly patriotic and worthy citizens. Since 1856 he has filled the office of Auditor with credit to himself and to the highest interests of the State. His policy during the fearful financial troubles through which we have passed, *may not always have pleased* all classes of citizens; but all give him credit for entire honesty of purpose and unflinching integrity in the discharge of all his official duties. Residing once in Lawrence county he has done much for the Union party in Egypt, and no man ever could be more in earnest to do every thing in his power to promote and sustain the honor of the State, and put down the rebellion. The interests of the State, if it are placed in the experienced hands would be entirely safe in his hands.

In this sketching as part of the current political history of the times, the claims put forward by the friends of each of the candidates for Governor at the next election, we certainly have aimed to be entirely impartial, for as above stated, they have all for many years been our personal and political friends; and either of them nominated at Springfield will receive our most cordial and earnest support. The danger is that as the canvass for the nomination becomes more earnest, some little—it may be far too much bitterness may be excited among the friends of each, and thus the Union cause receive no little detriment. Let fairness and an intelligent patriotic regard for the best interests of the State, and the nation, continue to characterize all our movements, and the Union candidate nominated at Springfield will be triumphantly supported, and the State secured from any appalling calamity for which there can be no atonement whatever. Even if not the loyal voters of Illinois were their noble state, mighty for the great central bulwark of freedom for the entire Republic.

SHOULDER STRAPS AND TAXATION.

When forces and troops will war the restless the country, all have to bear it, or else pay the fearful sacrifices which could not fall upon the former for long, and encourage it as with the unanimity which of Boston. This war has now been vigorous in our midst for several years, and its events would seem to us almost entirely the opposite of our expectations and desires. Instead, peace we have had, and plenty and luxury; abundance of money, high fortunes, and all the means and materials of sumptuous living and costly display. It has lifted up the poor and needy, clothed them in purple and fine linen, and set them down in palaces, dazzling places with expensive equipage, gold and silver plate, and rural abode. The rich it has made still richer and prouder, and planted out a crowd of wealth from which all are busy gathering splendid fortunes of their own. Instead of a general financial trouble, which is in reverse all the South and under glad the hopeful spirit that dwell in it. One who recently left the former, might counted out so far from being a pauper, and with the exception of the general stagnation of property and business, and that alone, with its beneficial effects upon the rich and every one, not a single burden of misfortune, the country of the North has felt from the war. Instead of a heavy taxation, which has been a fruitful source of complaint in all ages, and which in the present condition of the country would be no more than a feather's weight, the people have been called upon to pay but a trifling sum, and even that has been paid with the greatest cheerfulness. They are willing to pay. They will shrink from no sacrifices which are essential. Let it never be said that Congress was too imbecile, or too corrupt; too cowardly or too blind, to furnish the people a method and opportunity, to save the country.

INTERESTING COPPERHEAD QUARRELS.

The Ohio Copperheads are fighting themselves like Kilkenny cats about the traitor Vallandigham. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Dayton *Empire*, and Sammedary's *Crisis*, boldly endorse Long's proposition to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy and sign the death warrant of the Union. The other faction, headed by the Cleveland *Plain-dealer*, Columbus *Statesman*, and Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, oppose the acknowledgment heartily, and insist on prosecuting the war; but the peace snakes evidently are the majority of the Democratic party in Ohio, as in Illinois and elsewhere.

The Boston approves of Congressman Long's speech. It pronounces it "an able and patriotic effort." In speaking of the speech it says, "It sure claims sentiments which if they are not now the views of a majority of the people, will soon be entertained by them when time and experience develops the terrible fruits of this ruinous war." The *Enquirer* attacks Mr. Cox. The *Statesman* attacks the *Enquirer*.

The *Statesman* of the 15th, has a long article on Mr. Long, in which it quotes the preamble of his speech wherein he expresses himself in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy and observes:

"The sentiment he expressed in the extract we have just quoted, is one which we think will be repudiated by the mass of the Democratic party. Democrats may sympathize with such views as come from what quarter it may, whether from a Vallandigham, a Seymour, or a Long, but as a party in the Union, they have sought, as their motto, era sid, at the ballot-box and on the bloody battlefield to put down the rebellion, and that done, by their consent, it shall any cause be dissolved, for the acknowledgment of Southern independence."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* said the other day of Mr. Cox:

"Nobody wants him out of the way, for he is in the way of nobody. He is precisely the thing the Administration wants to represent the opposition."

The *Statesman* in reply, speaks of "our nervous and fidgety little friend of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*," and observes:

"Mr. Cox would be loath to admit, if it did not occasionally show itself at our Representative. It don't like his prompt disavowal, on behalf of himself and the Democratic party, of sympathy for Mr. Long's utterances in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It was that that brought on its last attack upon him."

The defense of Cox by the *Statesman* is useless. On the very day the *Statesman* was thus admitting, Cox would be found voting against the resolution censuring Long for his advocacy of a dissolution of the Union. In voting as he did, he in effect voted for the acknowledgment of the independence of the rebels.

GEN. GRANT AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Rumors have been afloat touching a disagreement between Stanton and Halleck on the one side, and Lieut. Gen. Grant on the other. The N. Y. *Tribune* denies that there is any truth in the mysterious whispering of a difficulty between the Secretary of War or Office and some question of rank, and makes this statement, to-wit: That "there is the best authority for denying the truth of a rumor current here (in Washington) that General Grant has had trouble with Secretary Stanton, or with General Halleck, touching questions of rank, and that the President had sustained General Grant. It is averred, however, that General Halleck had been remiss in carrying out General Grant's instructions."

For centre, the N. Y. *Herald*, which is bad authority, insists that there has been a fuss, and gives this version of it:—

"From certain rumors afloat, it appears that our generals commanded to go from the Potomac, by a careful correspondent, we are happy to say that President Lincoln refuses to interfere, and that Secretary Stanton will not be allowed to embarrass the movements of General Grant. Whether Halleck will be permitted to remain, the master, even at Washington, of the military situation, is another matter, yet not unlikely this—that Halleck is completely disgusted with the whole business, as he probably will be, and will resign his position, Grant will be master of the situation. Whether Halleck has complained to the President that he is overruled by Grant in the various detachments of veteran troops garrisoning certain forts, and the substituting in their places new recruits or men from the invalid corps, the fact remains that General Halleck has been for only by the Secretary of War. General Grant commands that his action in the premises was entirely right, and that he is sorry to find any one, even Halleck, dissatisfied with any thing he may have done in the way of carrying out the orders of the President, and he, Grant, is responsible to the President, and he, Grant, is responsible for the proper discharge of his military duties. Halleck, it is said, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, and that he will be relieved from duty at the end of all the active operations of the Union forces, which he has his own way.

Such, we presume, was the difficulty and the settlement. We think it altogether probable that Gen. Halleck may have supported the inclusability of his brother lawyer, Stanton, and so we learn these two Marplots and meddlers to divide the honors of the situation between them, leaving the responsibility to the decision of the President. He rightly considered the action of the two Houses in separating from the Senate the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and that the representatives of the people expect him to be allowed to manage campaigns in the interests of the country without the meddling of this self-authority, and without restraints or embarrassments of the War Office, or from the President himself. Mr. Lincoln, we believe, has resolved so to recognize the wishes of Congress, and that General Grant shall be allowed to fight his battles in his own way, over the Union forces, whether in garrison or in the field.

THE SLAVE AMENDMENT.

It is hoped that neither the country nor the Congress will lose sight of the act of abolition of slavery in the District, which has already passed by the necessary vote in the Senate, and only awaits its passage in the House, to go then before the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification. It became the amendment of the Constitution, which passed 100 to 84 in the House, and then by a ratification of three-fourths of the States by their Legislatures. Its real peril is in the House of Representatives, where Copperheadism is rife, with none too much of pluck and energy to grapple with it. Once through the House by a two-thirds vote, its passage is certain. It is true the *Journal* is forever talking of peace, but that paper tells us from day to day, and in so fourth edition of the Washington *Chronicle* of the 16th, that the Post Office and some question of rail lays

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A PURELY VEGETABLE EXTRACT

VEGETABLE EXTRACT

& PURE WINE

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GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

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LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,

Chills or Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Costiveness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Sour Eructations, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Belching of Wind, Hypochondriac or Nervous Depression, Low Spirits, Blurred Vision, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

Caution.

Some persons, in order to avoid paying the duty on Spirituous Liquors, have procured Bitters, and attempted to counterfeit my Bitters, by using the name of Hoofland, or some other name, with a variation of the spelling, and have also counterfeited my Almanac, and the wrappers around my Bottles, and have also counterfeited my name to certificates, and have published them in the newspapers, and have also counterfeited the names of many persons who never had any existence, and have also published many certificates of cures performed by my Bitters, which never were performed by them, as they never had any existence, except in the brain of the inventor, who is destitute of principle, and regardless of truth, honor, or honesty, and is willing to live by deception and fraud.

Be careful to observe that the name of the article is spelled correctly, and that my name is blown in the glass, and my signature on the wrapper around the bottle, and my name as Proprietor blown in the glass of each bottle, before you purchase.

Directions in German, French, and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price Per Bottle, $1.00.

Should the genuine Bitters not be found in your neighborhood, do not be persuaded to buy any of the counterfeits that may be offered to you, but send to me, and I will forward them to you by express, free of charge.

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GLOBE GLITTER, Improved Patent Filters, Water Coolers, Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Wine Coolers, Spittoons, Ice Pitchers, Tumblers, Goblets, Decanters, Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Bronzes, Vases, Statuettes, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

Wholesale and Retail at MARKLEY'S, 816 Market street, above Eighth, south side.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—By virtue of a warrant from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, I will expose at Public Sale, at the Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz.:

TWENTY BOILERS and ENGINES, of various sizes, and a large quantity of MACHINERY, belonging to the estate of Thomas Wilson, bankrupt.

Terms cash. Property to be delivered when paid for.

JOSEPH R. LYNDALL, U. S. Marshal.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, ss.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1864.

PIANO FORTE MUSIC.—Miss Virginia Gabriel will receive pupils at her residence, No. 1224 Spruce street. Terms, $30 per quarter. Miss G. has had the advantage of instruction from a Lady of Experience and Ability.

Miss G. is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, who have had their children under her instruction: Rev. Dr. Boardman, Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Suddards, Rev. Dr. Furness, Rev. Dr. Goodman, Rev. Dr. Leeds, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Rev. Dr. Krauth, Rev. Dr. Morris, Rev. Dr. Mann, Rev. Dr. Wiley, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rev. Dr. Cattell, Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Ashmead, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Suddards, Rev. Dr. Furness, Rev. Dr. Goodman, Rev. Dr. Leeds, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Rev. Dr. Krauth, Rev. Dr. Morris, Rev. Dr. Mann, Rev. Dr. Wiley, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rev. Dr. Cattell, Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Ashmead.

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers!

Any Soldier, Sailor, or Marine, who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and has received a Pension Certificate, can obtain the same by calling on or addressing the undersigned, who has been in the Pension Office at Washington for the last three years, and is familiar with the business. Also, Widows, Parents, Brothers, and Sisters, can obtain Pensions by calling on the undersigned, who will attend to the business for them. Also, Soldiers who have been wounded, or have contracted disease in the service, can obtain Pensions by calling on the undersigned, who will attend to the business for them. Also, Soldiers who have been wounded, or have contracted disease in the service, can obtain Pensions by calling on the undersigned, who will attend to the business for them.

Dr. Bigelow,

Late Surgeon U. S. Army, Pension Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., Pension Attorney, St. Louis, Mo., Pension Attorney, Washington, D. C., Pension Attorney, Chicago, Ill., Pension Attorney, Cincinnati, Ohio, Pension Attorney, Louisville, Ky., Pension Attorney, Indianapolis, Ind., Pension Attorney, Cleveland, Ohio, Pension Attorney, Detroit, Mich., Pension Attorney, Milwaukee, Wis., Pension Attorney, Dubuque, Iowa, Pension Attorney, Keokuk, Iowa, Pension Attorney, Leavenworth, Kansas, Pension Attorney, Omaha, Nebraska, Pension Attorney, Portland, Oregon, Pension Attorney, San Francisco, Cal., Pension Attorney, Virginia City, Nevada, Pension Attorney, Denver City, Colorado, Pension Attorney, Salt Lake City, Utah, Pension Attorney, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Pension Attorney, Fort Smith, Arkansas, Pension Attorney, Memphis, Tenn., Pension Attorney, Nashville, Tenn., Pension Attorney, Chattanooga, Tenn., Pension Attorney, Knoxville, Tenn., Pension Attorney, Atlanta, Georgia, Pension Attorney, Mobile, Alabama, Pension Attorney, New Orleans, La., Pension Attorney, Jackson, Miss., Pension Attorney, Little Rock, Ark., Pension Attorney, Austin, Texas, Pension Attorney, Galveston, Texas, Pension Attorney, Houston, Texas, Pension Attorney, Brownsville, Texas, Pension Attorney, Corpus Christi, Texas, Pension Attorney, Indianola, Texas, Pension Attorney, Matamoras, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Monterey, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Saltillo, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Chihuahua, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Durango, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Zacatecas, Mexico, Pension Attorney, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Guadalajara, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Mexico City, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Tampico, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Matamoras, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Monterey, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Saltillo, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Chihuahua, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Durango, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Zacatecas, Mexico, Pension Attorney, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Guadalajara, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Mexico City, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Pension Attorney, Tampico, Mexico, Pension Attorney.

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To Consumptives.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription, free of charge, by addressing Dr. CHARLES MARSDEN, Nursing Sister Building, Kings County, New York.

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Attention, Company!

Volunteers will report at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, Prime street, above Broad, to-day, at 12 o'clock, noon, for duty.

By order of

JOHN C. CRESSON, Captain.

Dr. Jayne,

Having returned from the army, resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office, No. 242 South Fifth street, above Spruce, Philadelphia.

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Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

THE CITY.

COPPERHEAD FRAUDS.

LOCAL MATTERS

Amusements.

Auction Sales.

Boarding.

Business Chances.

Dancing.

Educational.

Financial.

For Sale.

Lost.

Miscellaneous.

Real Estate—Country.

Situations Wanted.

To Let.

To Rent.

Wanted.

Wants—Correspondence.

MARRIED.

DIED.